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THURSDAY JANUARY 28, 1886.

The Senate and the President Beyond a doubt the President of the United States has the right to nominate whom he will to fill the offices of the General Government which the law empowers him to fill. The Senate has no right to demand of him his reasons for nominating JONES, or SMITH, or BROWN. The same is true as to removals and suspensions from office. The President has the right to remove or suspend any officer; and his power is absolute. He cannot be required by law or otherwise to give his reasons.

Mr. EDMUNDS's resolution, as heretofore printed in this paper, is characteristic of the man of whom it has been said that he could not see a barn-door, but he could see a fly on the barn-door. He exercised his ingenuity as a lawyer, and profited by 'his experience as such, in framing the resolution to which we refer. He dared not make a direct issue with the President. His resolution merely directs the Attorney-General to furnish to the Senate copies of all papers and documents on file in his department relating to the administration of the office of the United States district attorney for the Southern district of Alabama. It is stated that this resolution, adopted in secret or executive session, was not debated. It was such an innocent resolution that either the Democratic senators were misled by its phraseology or else they were willing to try conclusions with the Republican majority on the points in dispute. A previous resolution had "requested" the Attorney-General to furnish the papers in question. The present one "directed" him to do it. The papers were desired by the Senate because the President had nominated JOHN D. district of Alabama. The Attorney-General, so it is reported, returned the had not been instructed by the Presi- made a good impression on the public. | the stage a Christmas-gift in the form of sequence was the passage of a resolu-

tion "directing" him to do it. At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday this resolution was discussed. The members of the Cabinet were decidedly of the opinion that the President could not, with a due regard to the dignity of his office, furnish the papers

asked for. It was very ingenious in Mr. ED-MUNDS to ask, not for the reasons for the removal of an officer, but for the papers and documents referring to the administration of the office of district attorney. Here was no demand made upon the President for reasons for the removal of an officer, but a resolution asking for papers and documents bearing upon the administration of a certain office. Attorney-General GARLAND, however, is as good and as shrewd and as sharp a lawyer as Mr. EDMUNDS; and he saw at once that Mr. EDMUNDS was whipping the devil around the stump. The Vermont Senator could not compel the President to say that be removed BASKIN because he was a Republican. Mr. EDMUNDS is anxious to get such a declaration from the President because the latter has professed to be a civil-service reformer and consequently is expected by the Republicans to remove officers only for cause. If, therefore, Mr. EDMUNDS could find in the papers and documents he asks for evidence that BASKIN had not been guilty of any sort of dereliction of duty, he would be able to make a point against Mr. CLEVELAND; for if there were no charges of incompetency or neglect of duty against BASKIN, then he must have been removed because he was a Republican. Thus, if the Attorney-General had complied with the order contained in Mr. EDMUNDS'S resolution, he would have done what the President is not willing to do-furnished reasons why the President removed BASKIN; and, of course, if Mr. CLEVE-LAND is right, Congress has, under the Constitution, no power to pass a law reising him to furnish to the Senate

Representatives. It might, perhaps, have Mr. GARLAND arrested and brought to the Gar of the Senate for contempt; but this, that body is not likely to do under existing circum-We predict that Mr. EDMUNDS and his Republican essociates in the Senate will have to let the President have his

his reasons for removals, or suspen

sions, or nominations. If the two

houses were to pass such a bill, the President would veto it. The Senate

is powerless. It cannot impeach the

ment rests wholly with the House of

ident. The power of impeach-

and the people at his back. he Boston Herald, when asked why cents in value, the silver dollar rep ats itself to be what it is not, that is, he 100 cents in value des

We now ask the Boston Herald a pusation which we lately put to the rovidence Journal, but to which we have as yet received no reply. The Herald's objection implies that if the legend upon the silver dollar were a promise to pay a dollar instead of the words "one dollar," that paper would consider silver dollars to be at least as good as bank notes or greenbacks. Is that the Herald's attitude towards silver dollars? And if not, why not?

Salisbury's Defeat. By the defeat of the SALISBURY Government British parties have again been thrown into confusion. At this writing it is hardly competent to say more in the way of a positive assertion. Certainly it is premature to claim, as some of our contemporaries have already done, that the result of Tuesday's vote marks a signal Parnellite victory. Much less are we justified in assuming that it was a signal victory for Mr. GLADSTONE. When, a few months ago, he went out of power on a question of " beer," it was claimed that he courted defeat. The results of the late elections in England rendered it impossible for the Tory Government to hold power for any length of time without making embarrassing compromises. The issues of the canrass had been complex. The complexion of the House of Commons is more remarkable, perhaps, than that of any House that ever before assembled. Seeing this, may it not be that SALISBURY, in staking all on a "threeacres-and-a-cow amendment," courted defeat in order to lead up to a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country? Upon the new Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, or some one else, will be thrown the responsibility of dealing with the Irish question, and it must be admitted that the position that officer will find himself in will not be an enviable one. While we believe that the proper, the just, and the wise solution of the Irish problem would be

do not think so, and that the majority of the Liberals have been trifling with the Home-Rulers. If, therefore, the Tories should decide to go before the country and make the issue that the empire was in danger," the Liberals would have to meet it fairly and squarely. The results of such tactics on the

local Parliament, all the evidence

tends to show that the English public

part of the Tories might astonish the

The Whig. The new Whig made its appearance vesterday. The bow of its editor is graceful; and all his staff show careful journalistic training. A first No. is the most difficult of all to bring out in proper form. Hardly ever does it please the new editor himself. But our neighbor has succeeded in making even a first No. good. We admire, too, the new heading; because the object of BURNETT to succeed GEORGE BASKIN | printing a name at the head of a newsas district attorney for the Southern paper is accomplished when that name is printed in the plainest and most easily read of letters. The whole sheet has a resolution with the statement that he bright, newsy look, and must have dent to furnish the papers. The con- Norfolk and Lynchburg each have long a tree, the branches of which were inhad two morning papers, and surely Richmond is able to support two. We greet the new comer with words of welcome, in the hope that the relations between the Whig, the State, and the Dispatch will always hereafter be as tion at the Palazzo Pacco several evepleasant as those which have so long

> existed heretofore between the latter RICHMOND, January 26, 1886.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Will you be kind enough to inform me who the United States Consuls for the different countries of South America are, and at what ports are they station-This information will greatly oblige Yours truly,

B. W. HANNA, Buenos Ayres; also ED. L. BABER. H. C. ARMSTRONG, Rio Janeiro; J. B. WEAVER, Bahia; R. T. CLAYTON, Para; H. L. ATHER-KEY, Rio Grande do Zul; WILLIAM G. WRIGHT, Santos: C. HOLCOMBE, Bogota; T. M. DAWSON, Baranquilla; E. W. P. SMITH, Carthagena; R. K. WRIGHT, Colon, (Aspinwall;) THOMAS ALLANSON, Panama; F. R. ESMOND, Medillin; D. J. THAYER, Buenaventura : H. N. BEACH, Guayaquil ; A. L. RUSSELL, Montevideo; H. M. BRENT, Callao; JOSEPH H. MER-RIAM, Iquique; C. L. SCOTT, Caracas; W. S. BIRD, Laguayra; E. H. PLU-MACHER, Maracaibo; EDWARD E. WHITE, Puerto Cabello.

All these according to the last United States Year Book. There may have been changes. And there were vacancies which may have been filled.

Besides, has the Government the moral right to stamp eighty cents' worth of silver and force its citizens to receive it for one hundred cents?-Louis-

It seems to have the right to stamp less than one cent's worth of paper and make it a legal tender. That is what the Post must mean by the word "force." This is stated upon the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. Is that authority good?

New Books.

Inebrium; A Pathological and Psychological Study. By T. L. WRIGHT, M. D. 12mo. 222 pages.
Fine paper. Muslin binding. Price

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. The Marshall Family; or, A Genea-logical Chart of the Descendants of John Marshall and Elizabeth Markham, his wife; with Sketches of In-dividuals and Notices of Families connected with them. By WILLIAM M. PAXTON. One Volume. 8vo. About 425 pages. Price, \$2.50. With a portrait of Chief-Justice Marshall. The Chart is also sold

been collecting the materials and arranging the matter of this work. He traces the MARSHALLS from the myths and legends of past generations down to the birth of the last child. Rearly every date of birth, marriage, or death of this distinguished family. A copious index facilitates reference. We learn from one connected with the family that the book contains some mistakes. These, however, are not enough in num ber to destroy the interest everybody feels in such a book. For sale as above, and no doubt at

the bookstores. War and Peace. A Historical Novel. By Count LEON TOLSTOL. Trans-lated into French by a Russian Lady, and from the French by CLARA BELL. Revised and corrected in the

United States. New York: HAR-PER & BROTHERS. 1886. Price in paper 25 cents.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. BRIEF COMMENT.

What are you going to do about it, Mr. GLADSTONE?

"Greece has warmed up," and conequently is in a sputter.

It is now in order to send a bale of hay to the cow that kicked SALISBURY It is rumored that Florida will peti-

tion Congress to return to the almana schedule in the matter of running the weather. "A Washington paper wants more

dignity in connection with congressional funerals." Had the funeral of Bou-TELLE anything to do with suggesting this remark?

York Tribune. 'It measures a man's greatness by what he actually accomplishes.'" WHITELAW evidently feels very much "swunk up." "The floating straw would probably

" 'The world is cold,' says the New

be welcomed by Lord SALISBURY.' That depends upon what the straw was floating in. We should imagine SALIS-BURY had had enough cold water. "Secretary BAYARD is credited by

the Democratic press with extreme solicitude respecting the interests of American fishermen." All good men are solicitous regarding American fishermen. particularly American fishermen that make a specialty of bass.

"Tennessee newspaper-men are never happy unless they have a wild man or two running at large among their credulous subscribers." True; but the wild man is a decided improvement upon the snakes with which they used to disturb the slumber of their subscribers.

Personal. Queen Victoria's landed estate is valued at £15,000,000.

One of the first Frenchmen who suspected Sardou's genius when he was inknown was his shoemaker, who gave him credit for six years and now boasts of his foresight.

Patti has decided to stay in Paris for the present, instead of going to Nice. She hopes to recover her usual health in time for the Eden concerts, for which she has signed an engagement. The Progres Medical says a method

of treating rabies by inoculation was discussed in a Leipsic medical journal as long ago as 1849, and the doctor recommending it was stated to be Con-stantin Hering, of Philadelphia. Madame Patti at Vienna received on

of which bore in diamonds the name of an opera in which the prima donna had appeared. Liszt is now in Rome. At a concert

given by the German Artists' Associanings since he played several of his own compositions. He looked wan and feeble, but played with much of his old brilliancy and fire. Miss Maud Long, who went out with

her brother in the cold and snow at 1 o'clock in the morning and tramped for three hours in search of a little brother and sister, carried off by a crank, is the heroine of the hour in Kansas City, and the people propose to subscribe a testi-monial fund for her.

A movement is on foot in the House of Lords, at London, to present Earl Granville with a testimonial in honor of his thirty years' service as a Liberal leader. The sum of £1,000 has TON, Pernambuco; BEDFORD MAC- already been collected. The present will probably be in the form of a picture of his wife and children.

Miss Anne Whitney is much talked of in Boston now as a sculptor of mark-ed power. She used to fancy herself a poet. One day, however, having overturned a pot of sand in the green-house. which from its dampness readily took impressions, she began to model it, keeping at the work for hours, and returning to it next day with zest, till she had wrought out her idea. Her thought had taken visible form, and it gave her such satisfaction that she then and there decided to make sculpture the pursuit of her life, and began to work immediately and in earnest.

Hon. George D. Wise on Boutelle.

. The Washington correspondent of Indianapolis Sentinel gives the following account of the manner in which Hon. George D. Wise handled Boutelle, of Maine, on Friday last :

Finally the motion of Mr. Herbert revailed, and fifteen minutes were allowed on a side for debate. Boutelle is one of the young members from Maine, this being his second term in Congress. He comes from the famous is ranked in the House as one of the able Republican members. His speech was full of venom, saturated with was full of venom, saturated with gall and dipped in the dripping gore from the bloody shirt. The tarnished garment was flaunted higher than the tip-end of the lightning-rod extending beyond the head of the Goddess of Liberty crowning the dome of the Capitol. The old war issues were revived. The old, old story of the Fedrevived. The old, old story of the Federals and Confederates was swung to the winds. It was a speech after the fashion of those delivered by Republican orators in campaigns for the last twenty years. At the close of Mr. Boutelle's argument Mr. Herbert, chairman of the committee, announced that Hon. George D. Wise, of Virginia, would reply to the gentleman from Maine. By this time every gallery was crowded. It seemed the entire capital had sent its feminine beauties to add to the inspiration of the hour. When Mr. Wise arose the utmost silence prevailed. Though some-what excited, he bore himself with a dignity and composure that lent additional interest to the debate. Word for word was uttered with the utmost precision, harder and harder were his blows, until he had almost annihilated the statesman from the Pine-Tree State. Never before was any gentleman so completely whipped and outdone as

bossism of the great Republican leaders, ex-Confederate Brigadier-Genera Mahone, Guerilla Mosby, and General Longstreet. Though brief, as it was, the speech is to-night characterized by men of both parties as the greatest of the kind ever delivered in the House of Representatives. Representatives. At the close the speaker was given an ovation on the Democratic side. Hewitt and men of his conservative type went almost wild with excitement. Shaking hands was not enough. Old men and young men alike threw their arms about his neck. In fifteen minutes this man, who had sat in Congress for three terms without arm asying a word terms without ever saving a word other than to conscientious cast of his vote and laboring for the people, had made himself illustrious. His name is Wise and he is from Virginia—a nephew of the famed Governor and a cousin of the late candidate for Governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket. Indiana and her great institu-tion of education can share with Virginia the honors, for at Bloomington, Ind., he was educated and graduated from that institution. He represents the Richmond district.

The South Atlantic and Ohio Entirond To the Editor of the Dispatch :

This railroad company is the suc-cessor of the Bristol Coal and Iron Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, char-

tered March 27, 1876.
The Bristol Coal and Iron Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, by its charter, became invested with all the rights, powers, and franchises of the Virginia and Kentucky division of the Atlantic. Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Compa-ny, which, by acts of the Legislature, had become possessed of the rights and franchises belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, charter-ed March 3, 1852. Considerable work was done by this company prior to the war. After the close of the war nothing was done towards the construction of the railroad until after the charter of the Bristol Coal and Iron Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company was granted by the General Assembly, under the provisions of which charter the Governor was authorized and directed to furnish to the said company free of hire as many of the ablebodied convicts from the penitentiary as "are on hand when applied for, and can, in his opinion, be spared without detriment to the State, upon such conditions as to safe-keeping as may in his opinion be necessary, such convicts to be used by said railway company, or its contractors, in the construction of the said line of railway." Under the provisions of this charter in 1879 a contract was entered into between Gover-

nor Holiday and the railroad company under which, during his term of office and that of Governor Cameron, con-victs were furnished to the railroad company upon exactly the same terms as those now employed by the present company. In November, 1883, the financial condition of the company being such as to render the further prosecution of the work of construction impracticable, the convicts were returned to the penitentiary. On the 17th day of November, 1885, satisfactory financial arrangements having been made with parties possess. ing the necessary capital to build and equip the road, a contract was entered into between Governor Cameron and the railroad company, under which it was stipulated and agreed by the Governor to furnish "free of hire so many convicts as are not actually employed in the workshops of the penitentiary at

manufacturing or mechanical labor, to be used and employed for the purposes set forth in the said acts of incorporation" until the said railroad shall be completed. * * "True and de-tailed statements of the expenses of maintaining, guarding, clothing, and for medical attendance shall be, on or before the 14th day of each month, certified by the president of the railroad company to the Governor, through the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, who

shall endorse his approval of the same, and the amount thus expended and ap-proved shall be paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts to the president of the said railroad company upon the requisition of the Governor, but the cost to the State of such maintenance, guarding, clothing, and medical attendance shall not exceed the cost of maintenance, guarding, clothing, and medical attendance per day per capita

of convicts in the penitentiary. * * *
And all excess over this amount shall be paid by the said railroad company." In compliance with the conditions of this contract a statement of the expenses of maintenance, &c., of the convicts employed upon said railroad for the month of December was prepared and certified to the Governor as provided in said contract. This is in accordance with the acts of the General Assembly approved March 21, 1877, and February

28, 1878. Under the provisions of the above contract one hundred and fifty convicts, who had long been idle, have been furnished to the railroad company, and are at the present time at work constructing the road. In addition to this force of convicts over one hundred and fifty free laborers are, and have been for several months, employed upon the The heaviest grading for forty miles has been done; the masonry the bridges has been constructed. A contract has been made by the company with responsible parties for the entire line from Bristol-Goodson to

Estilleville, in Scott county, to be com-pleted and fully equipped and in actual operation before the first day of September, 1886.
The contractors have expended already many thousand dollars on the work. They have made contracts a large amount of timber and ties to be delivered, and which are now being cut and delivered, the cost of which aggregates a very large sum. tiations are now pending for the pur-chase of steel rails, locomotives, and cars for the line. This contract for the construction of the road was made and entered into and is being carried out in good faith by the contractors, they relying upon the provisions con-tained in the charter of incorporation and the amendments thereto that they would not be interfere with. The repeal or alteration of the charter, which would act to the injury of the enterprise, would impair the obligation of the contract between the contractor and the railroad company and cause a cessation of the work, and entail great loss upon both the company and the

contractors.

The line of this road runs from Bristol-Goodson, Va., through the counties of Scott, Lee, and Wise, and would be of Scott, Lee, and Wise, and would be used as a means of transportation by several other counties beyond. Unlimited quantities of the finest and most valuable varieties of timber, now without value, would be brought to market over this road. The coal-, iron-, and marble-deposits along the line are simply inexhaustible. No railroad projected in this State would do as much to increase the valuation and revenues of the State as this. Considering all those features, the question is, Will the Legislature, by taking away an important and valuable portion of this company's franchises, relying upon which large expenditures and liabilities have been made and incurred, put a stop to the work, and thus delay for an indefinite period the development of the vast region? If rights, powers, and franchises are to be taken from a rail-road company after the work of construction is commenced, will capital venture to eugage in the construction of any railroad in the State or the development of any of the great resources of Virginia by means of corporate covelopment of any of the great resources of Virginia by means of corporate cooperation? CREED F. FLANARY.

Free Books-Taxation NEAR CARTERSVILLE, Jan. 26, '86 To the Editor of the Dispatch : Being practically without represen

tation from this county in the General Assembly, the writer has sought through the medium of your valuable paper to make an appeal to the mem-bers of the Legislature in behalf of the tax-payers of this county, which is in the heart of the "black district," to save us from the evils which the passage of the bill proposed by Senator Williams in regard to furnishing free school-books would entail upon us. To require the counties or school districts to levy a tax for this purpose where the blacks outnumber the whites more than two to one, as is the case in this county, added to our already high county levies and taxes, would virtually amount to confiscation of the property of the whites, for everybody knows who would have to foot the bill. And to leave it to the popular vote in the black counties would have precisely the same result as a mandatory law, for the blacks, led by a few whites who want office, always act together as a unit. Coming as the Senator does from a part of the State where there are comparatively few negroes, he cannot realize the evils which the adoption of his unfair measure would inflict upon the property-holders of this part of the State. and the only plausible argument in support of his proposition, that coupons could not then intercept the school moneys, falls to the ground since the recent de-cision of the Court of Appeals. If there was such a pledge in the Democratic platform as furnishing free schoolbooks, we of these counties did not understand it, but voted solely for the defeat of Mahoneism, and not to fasten any additional shackles upon our own limbs. I have yet to meet with the first white man in favor of the above project. Will Messrs. Miller and Duouy and the few other Democratic members of the Legislature from the black counties remember their constituents, and use every effort in their power to to defeat this bill of abomination?

Any increase of taxation is unpopular with the people and dangerous to the party that imposes it; and Mahone is not dead, but waiting for his oppor tunity to climb into power on the same ladder upon which he did before. The gallant Coleman, with others, made a brave fight against the cohorts of Re-publicanism in this and some other counties, and contributed much towards the general result in the State, and although victory perches upon the Demo-cratic banner and sheds its benign influence over the more favored portions of the State, yet we of this section are still under the baleful shadow of a negro majority. CUMBERLAND.

Delinquent Lands. WATTSBORO', LUNENBURG, VA.,) January 23, 1886. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Will you allow me a brief space in your valuable paper to say a few words to the honorable gentlemen composing the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of delinquent land-taxes? I am very far from offering a premium to those who would fail or refuse to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on them nquent be reach directly and their delinquent property made to discharge their debts, but in the case of the delinquent taxes—in fully three fourths of the cases—the burden falls on innocent parties, and in very many cases there are gross errors in the list of those delinquent taxes. There should be at once (in the opinion of the writer) a bill passed remitting all of these taxes prior to 1880, and then let legislation follow that will hereafter sell these delinquent lands annually or once in two years at the farthest. In civil transactions between man and man there are laws of limitations for recovery of debts alleged to be due, and on most of such debts five years is the limit. No one presumes that the Legislature, by these acts of limitation, in-tend to offer a prem um to those who are derelict in their duty of paying what they owe, but they are convinced that it is both wise and proper that after a reasonable period payment should be presumed. Equity in the case of these delinquent taxes demands that these taxes shall be remitted which have been outstanding for say more than five years. The voice of the people also demands it; and let the Legislature at once, without delay, pass such an act, and let all the names of the legislators who vote against such a bill be printed in capital letters, that they may be seen and known of all men. Could the legislators mingle with their constituency for only one week just now and examine into this matter, and see what injustice will be done if the present law is enforced, and see with what unanimity the people demand a release from this burden of oppression, I am free to say I do not believe that there would be a "baker's dozen" in the whole of the Legislature who would oppose the passage of a law similar to the one here outlined. J. B. BELL.

Wealth-Its Use, Who Knows?

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Within the last three months the richest man north and the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line have suddenly died. William H. Vander-bilt is said to have been worth some three hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Richardson was worth some fifteen millions. Vanderbilt's money was invested mainly in bonds and stocks. If he was ever in the market as a producer of wealth I never heard of it. If his wealth did not add to the general wealth of the country, and yet accumulated rapidly, other men's piles must have grown smaller as his pile grew larger. Out of his three hundred millions the general public, in charities; received robably one million. Richardson owned some seventeen or

eighteen large plantations, and besides adding to the world's productions by thus laying tribute upon mother earth, gave employment and thereby the means of living to thousands of industrious poor people.

The real true benefactors of this

world are not they who dole out a pitiable charity to the poor and indigent of the community, thereby fostering a spirit of thriftless impecuniosity, fitting people for hospitals and poorhouses, destroying self-respect and personal independence; but they are the men who have the heart and mind to not their wealth in such a way as to use their wealth in such a way as to give useful and profitable employment to their poorer and less fortunate neighbors. Mr. Vanderbilt, we are told, was a very good farmer himself; but I take it for granted that his immense wealth precluded the

sonally in such business. We are told that he could have bought the State of West Virginia and two or three other States at their assessed value. One per cent. on his huge capital is a vast sum, more than one man can righteously spend. Had his capital been invested in Virginia lands and well secured, Mr. Vanderbilt would have received a princely income, old Virginia would have blossomed like the rose, and thousands of happy, prosperous homes-would day by day have sent up grateful orisons to Heaven for such man, and we would have erected to his memory a monument of never-ending praise. What is the use of so much praise. What is the u wealth? Who knows?

QUI SCIT.

Let us pass all the laws that can under the Constitution be passed to induce the bondholders to fund under the Riddleberger bill, but let not the Virginia Legislature engage in "boycotting."
It is an invention that will return to plague the inventor .- Richmond Disnatch. Those are our sentiments. For

State to engage in such a frolic is con-temptible and dishonorable.—Lynchburg Advance.

"Oh! woman, in our hours of ease uncertain, coy, and hard to please."
With children hurt, long hours she's
spent. Do try Salvation Oil, the liniment. MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

FREEMAN - STROTHEB. - Married. at St. James church. January 19th. by Rev. Joshua Peterkin. D. D., ELIZABETH KENDALL STROTHER, eldest daughter of that John M. Strother. to METHVENS, FREEMAN, of Macon. Ga.

Baltimore and Loudoun county papers please copy. DEATHS. BROADDUS,-Died suddenly, at the residence of his parents, in Henrico county, January 26th, at 3:15 P. M., M. W. BROAD-DUS; aged twenty-two years and five months.

months, Funeral will take place at Glen Allen church TO-DAY (Thursday) at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives of the family are re-quested to attend, quested to attend.

DONATL—Died, at 6:30 A. M., January 27, 1886, at the residence of his parents. No. 1716 east Franklin street, AMMADEO, youngest child of Andrew and Fannie Denati; aged five months.

Funeral from the residence at 10 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HETH—Died, in San Mateo, Cal., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Major J. C. Maynard, FANNIE HETH, youngest daughter of the late Captain John and Margaret Heth, of Black Heath, Chesterfield county, Va.

MEETINGS.

M EMBERS OF AMITY LODGE
No. 76, A. F. and A. M., attend
the stated meeting of your Lodge, at
St. Albans Hall, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:37 o'clock.
Members of sister lodges invited.
By order of the W. M.
By F. SHEPPERSON, Secretary.
ja 28-11* A SK FOR THE

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE Co., 1

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, February 2, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, 1006 Main street.

RO. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary. ja 23-td AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE. TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ATTRACTIONS ENGAGED FOR THIS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 28th, THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ENGLISH OFFERA—GRAND CHORUS AND FULL, ORCHESTRA—IN FLOTOW'S CHARMING OPERA, MARTIA.

MISS KATE REENSBERG, MISS MATHILDE PHILLIPS, and Messis, APPLEBY, FOX, and RNIGHT in the principal characters:

FLEBY, FOX, and KNIGHT in the princi-pal characters:

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH,

IL TROVATORE.

First appearance of Miss ANNIS MON-TAGUE and CHARLES TURNER.
Saturday Matinee at 2 P. M.—MARTHA;
Saturday Evening at 8 P. M.—CARMEN,
Musical Director, Mr. H. PERLET. Prices as
usual. Hox-sheet now open.

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